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answer is returned. Professor Fitch presents the changing aspect of the present order, resents the medievalism on which he feels that the old order was founded, and is especially impatient with "the ecclesiastical orthodoxies, the intellectual obscurantism of the churches." He slips badly in referring to articles in the *New Republic* by "Mr. Cleland McAfee, of the Presbyterian Communion." The articles to which he refers were by J. E. McAfee, at that time Secretary of the American Missionary Association, not by Professor Cleland B. McAfee. The charge against the church is that "she stands outside of, and, if not opposed to, unwilling to accept, the new order." This new order, has outgrown such ideas as the "personality" of God. The church must be grounded in the "ethical idealism of Jesus." How the ethical idealism of Jesus can have any content apart from the Father God in whom Jesus rested the whole of life we are not told. We looked to the last sections of the book for something to guide and inspire the church so unsparingly criticized. There is no program offered. This is a fatal weakness. What is needed now is not a negative criticism but a constructive program.

The Christian Task. By J. Harold DuBois. New York: Association Press, 1920. Pp. 96. \$0.90.

This is a second book in the new series being published by the Association Press, the authors of which are all under 35 years of age, thus representing the "New Generation." The book deals with the Kingdom of God as the supreme engagement of Christianity. The world needs a great task; the Great War showed how the resources of humanity could be mobilized for a tremendous effort, but it was destructive and futile. Now we discover that there is a big, practical, constructive, co-operative task, which may be prosecuted for the task's sake, in the Kingdom of God as Jesus defined and illustrated it. Every Christian and the whole Christian church is called to the greatest of all activities in the present hour, the establishing of the Kingdom of God on earth. The writer pays a high tribute to Professor William Adams Brown in the Preface of the book. His work does credit to his distinguished teacher.

Freedom and Advance: Discussion of Christian Progress. By Oscar L. Joseph. New York: Macmillan, 1919. Pp. viii+272. \$1.75.

In twelve chapters the writer discusses the outstanding subjects of Christian theology, beginning with "Authority" and ending with "Here and Hereafter." The book is to be reckoned with as a thoughtful statement of

the old doctrines in the terms of modern thinking. It moves with earnest purpose and on the whole sure and steady step between the old and the new. Great emphasis is placed by the writer on Christ, as he did in a former volume, *The Coming Day*. The pulpit ought to give larger place to the great doctrines of Christianity. The adequate statement of Christian truth for the New World will come from the preacher and pastor rather than from the technical theologian, we believe. This book will be found of great value to the preacher who is thinking earnestly and seeking to bring his congregation to understand and live by the essential truths of the Christian religion. The book is written apparently for the man who is not familiar with the vocabulary of the schools and who is eager to gain a new grasp on the message of Jesus.

The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War.

By the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook. New York: Association Press, 1920. Pp. xx+329. \$2.00.

An interesting volume prepared by an alert committee. It endeavors to survey the field of Christian missions in the light of the Great War and to define a program to meet the needs. The first part shows how the war has intensified the urgency of the foreign missionary work of the Christian churches. The second part surveys the effect of the war on the religious situation in various lands. The third part defines missionary principles and policies in the light of the war. The papers are uniformly by men who possess first-hand knowledge of the subjects on which they write. There is a valuable synopsis of the contents of the volume, something new or unusual in book-making and, in this instance, exceedingly valuable. A brief bibliography is also furnished. In general the tone of the book is encouraging. The vastness and difficulty of the problem is recognized; but the resources in hand are fully reckoned with and the great enterprise of Christian missions is exalted to its supreme place in the program of the Kingdom of God, not by the blowing of trumpets but by the serious facing of the facts and devoted assumption of responsibility.

Every Morning: Scripture Readings and Prayers for Family or Individual Worship.

By Robert Cluett. New York: Association Press, 1920. Pp. 191. \$1.50.

John Timothy Stone writes the Introduction to this excellent collection of brief Scripture passages and appropriate prayers, which is the work of a layman and therefore all the more free from the language of Zion and the ecclesiastical or clerical temper. The prayers are in general direct and natural expressions of praise

and petition; they lack the richness of the great prayers of the church. Five minutes is sufficient to read the selection and the prayer. The book will be useful in providing for the waning practice of family prayers and individual devotion. We are not merely writing a notice of the book, we are using it with satisfaction in family worship. It fits the situation and will provide for six months of daily devotion.

My Neighbor the Working Man. By James Roscoe Day. New York: Abingdon Press, 1920. Pp. 373. \$2.50.

More space should be given to this book than the crowded condition of our columns will permit. It is an outspoken word for the capitalistic system and against the methods of organized labor, full of "ginger" and worthy of attention by everyone who is ready to consider both sides of the burning question of the day. Chancellor Day has been speaking with strong conviction on the somewhat unpopular side of this controversy. He does not represent the honorable attitude in the contest that will finally make for peace. He is violent and bitter. He is fond of such terms as "wild beasts" and describes a radical as a creature who "stands on two legs that is all. If he were down upon four legs, we could recognize him." All this sort of talk is inflammatory. He is absolutely unjust to the majority of the immigrants who land on our shores. He displays the abuses in the trades union. He calls the labor union "an artificial and unnaturally and illogically attached institution in our country, working not for the common good but to create conditions altogether possible and profitable to its own members without regard to how its acts may bear upon business of construction and manufacture." Chancellor Day calls collective bargaining "meddling" and says: "It is high time that the country pronounced with unmistakable law against strikes of all kinds. There should be no doubt left that strikes are crimes." These examples of the contention of the book will be sufficient to indicate its value. It is the expression of a point of view that needs to be understood.

The Life and Letters of St. Paul. By David Smith. New York: Doran, 1920. Pp. xv+708. \$6.00.

This detailed, voluminous, and interesting life of Paul is by the author of *In the Days of His Flesh* and bears all the marks of unwearied scholarship, sympathetic interpretation, and exegetical insight that we have learned to associate with the name of Dr. Smith. To one who wants the last word on the life of the apostle to the Gentiles this book is indispensable. There are other shorter studies in the character

and teachings of Paul which will serve the purpose of the student who has less time at his command than the technical and advanced scholar to whom this large work appeals. The style is clear and interesting. Occasionally one meets such a sentence as this: "the astrologer who professed to decipher the celestial emblazonry was held in boundless reverence," but on the whole the average reader will be happy in the literary form of the book. This sentence is too much for us: "The purulent, incrustation that had sealed his eyes fell off in flakes, and they opened to the light." Dr. Smith makes interesting ventures, for example, this: "It would seem likely that Saul, a strict Pharisee, would marry in due course; and the inference is confirmed by the fact that he was subsequently enrolled in the high court of the Sanhedrin and at least on one memorable occasion participated in its judicial procedure. For it was required, among other qualifications of a Sanhedrist, that he should be not only a married man but a father, inasmuch as one who was softened by domestic affection would be disposed to mercy in his judgments. . . . He had married after the Jewish fashion, but his wife was now deceased, and so was her child, and he had resolved to remain a widower. It is significant that one so affectionate should have maintained an almost unbroken silence regarding this mournful chapter of his life-story; and in view of the sternness of his attitude it would seem as though there were here a hidden tragedy and a bitter memory." This is scant material out of which to construct the outline of Saul's love affairs. Passing from external details to the interpretation of the message and spirit of Paul as they are revealed in his letters, we are given a vivid picture of the man who wrote these priceless documents. The treatment of Philippians is especially sympathetic and illuminating as we have it given on pages 510 ff. The translations are interesting; but 2:5 is not well rendered by "harbor this sentiment which dwelt even in Christ Jesus." The active and habitual motives of Jesus are indicated here; the word *sentiment* is not strong enough. The maps are well done. The marginal sentences and references are exceedingly valuable. The indexing is generous.

What Did Jesus Teach? By Frank Pierrepont Graves. New York: Macmillan, 1919. Pp. xi+195. \$1.75.

These nine studies represent the result of a program of group study carried out in the University of Pennsylvania. Dean Graves says, "The book is simply the product of a History of Education man, describing a well-known road, when viewed from his own angle." The book is noteworthy on two accounts. The first is the arrangement of the material.